

ANNUAL REPORT LO.

____ OF THE ____

SANITARY CONDITION

____ OF THE ____

CROWLE URBAN DISTRICT,

For the Year 1913.

MR. CHAIRMAN AND GENTLEMEN,

I beg to submit to you my Twenty-Fifth Annual Report of the Health and Sanitary Condition of your District, together with Tables of Infectious Sickness and Mortality, for the year ended December 31st, 1913, as required by the Local Government Board.

Physical Features and General Character of the District.

The Rural District is a low level tract. The area at the Census 1901 was 6926 acres of land, with 52 acres of inland water.

Social Conditions.

The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in agriculture and retail trade. There are two breweries, a rope manufactory, brick and peat works, employing local labour.

Population.

I estimate the population of the District at 2882. This is an increase of 20 on the population in 1912.

Vital Statistics.

There were 69 births (males 37, females 32) registered in the District during the year. This is a decrease of 4 on the previous year, and is equal to a birth rate of 23'94 per 1000 of population. Of these births one was illegitimate. This compares favourably with the previous year, when 8 births were illegitimate.

The birth rate for Rural England and Wales in 1912 was 22.5 per 1000 population.

Deaths.

The total number of deaths registered in the District during 1913 was 35. This is equal to a mortality rate of 12'14 per 1000 of population.

There were 4 deaths of residents not registered in the District. This gives a corrected mortality rate of 13.53 per 1000 of population—the lowest mortality rate since 1908.

Only one death was not registered, and not any inquests were held.

The natural increase of population during the year, i.e., excess of births over deaths, is 30. This is also an increase over previous years.

Infant Mortality.

Only 4 children died under 1 year of age. This compares very favourably with the last 4 years, when the Infant Mortality under 1 year averaged 150'1 per 1000 births. This year the rate per 1000 nett births is only 57 9. I attribute this decrease in mortality in the first few months of infant life, in a great measure, to the care and trouble our Sick Visitor has taken when visiting young mothers, and giving suitable advice as to the feeding and clothing of infants.



Zymotic Mortality.

Only one death, Whooping Cough, occurred, aged 2 years; and not any from the other Zymotic Diseases, viz.: Measles, Enteric or Typhoid, Diphtheria, Erysipelas, Epidemic Diarrhœa, and Enteritis. This is very satisfactory.

Phthisis

Caused 3 deaths, 1 under 1 year of age, 1 over 60 years of age, and 1 over 70 years of age. This is equal to a mortality rate of 1'04 per 1,000 of population.

By the Public Health (Tuberculosis) Regulation, 1911, issued in November, 1911, Pulmonary Tuberculosis was made a compulsorily notifiable disease among all classes, and in December, 1912, a further Tuberculosis Order was issued by the Local Government Board making all cases of Tuberculosis, whether Pulmonary or otherwise, notifiable. This Order came into operation on February 1st, 1913. Six cases were notified during the year.

Not any applications have been made for Sanatorium benefit by persons suffering from Tuberculosis, but application can be made to the Insurance Committee (Messrs. White & Scorer, Stonebow, Lincoln) enclosing the patient's insurance card and a certificate from the employer that they were actually at work on July, 1912. On receipt of an application, the Clerks send a medical report form to the patient to be filled up by his or her own medical attendant for which a fee of 5/- is paid.

Infectious Diseases Notification Act, 1889.

Seven notifications of infectious diseases were received during the year. The notifications were distributed as follows:—

		May	Aug.	Sept.	Dec.	Fatal.
Scarletina	•••	1	2			0
Diphtheria		2		1		0
Eyrsipelas					1	0
Total		3	2	1	1	0

Not any cases ended fatally. One case of Scarletina came from Rotherham. Precautions were taken to disinfect the premises with Formalin. All the cases of Diphtheria were treated with Antitoxin and did well.

Heart Disease.

Eight deaths (4 males, 4 females) were certified during the year, as having been caused by Heart Disease, compared with 6 during 1912. This is equal to a rate of 2.7 per 1000 population.

Cancer

Caused the death of 4 persons (males 2, females 2). This is equal to a mortality rate of 1'3 per 1000 of population.

Bronchitis and Pneumonia

Accounted for 5 deaths in all, 1 from Bronchitis and 4 from Pneumonia. This is equal to a mortality rate of 1'7 per 1000 of population, compared with 2'4 and 3'5 of the two previous years.

Schools.

There are three schools in the district, and these have been periodically visited during the year. In all of the schools, the heating, lighting and ventilation arrangements were found satisfactory.

Dairies, Cowsheds, and Milkshops Orders of 1885 and 1889.

There are 25 on the Register. These have been inspected once every two months. There are 61 milch cows registered in the district. One shed had not sufficient light, but this has since been remedied. There is no arrangement for Veterinary inspection of cows.

In all, 150 inspections were made during the year, and the general condition of the Cowsheds and premises was good.

Slaughter Houses.

There are 7 on the Register. Seventy-seven inspections have been made. There have been no contraventions of bye-laws, and there were not any defects to be remedied, all being in a clean condition. No cause of illness suspected to be due to food poisoning came to my knowledge. No seizure of unsound meat was made during the year, and not any samples were taken for examination under the Food and Drugs Act.

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Bake Houses.

There are 5 in the District—not any underground. Fifty-five inspections have been made, and not any contraventions of the Factory Acts were found. Two slight defects were remedied.

Factory and Workshops Act, 1901, Sect. 132.

There are 20 Registered Workshops, which were inspected periodically during the year, and found in a satisfactory condition.

Common Lodging Houses.

There are two registered under the bye-laws. Twenty-two inspections have been made. There were no contraventions of these laws.

Offensive Trades.

There are not any in the District.

Scavenging

Is carried on by the Council, under the supervision of the Inspector of Nuisances. The privy and ashpit manure is carted away regularly and put on the land, quite away from any habitation. About 50 sanitary pans are emptied and removed weekly.

Closet Accommodation.

There are 4 houses with privy vaults. Fifty houses have pail closets in the District. Six have pail closets substituted for privy vaults. Five houses have water closets. All are in a good clean state.

Water Supply.

The houses are supplied by private wells. The water is hard. I still advise that large rain water storage tanks should be supplied to new houses.

Housing.

Six new houses have been built during the year, but there is still a scarcity of houses. There were 2 cases of overcrowding, which have been abated. One order for closure was made, as being unfit for habitation. House inspection has been carried on in an efficient manner, and the general character is good.

Adoptive Acts, &c.

The following Adoptive Acts are in force in the District:—Notification of Births Act.

District Nurse appointed to act as Health Visitor.

Bye-Laws.

The following are in force in the District:—

Regulation of Common Lodging Houses, under Sect. 80.

For New Streets and Buildings under Sect. 157.

For Regulation of Slaughter Houses under Sect. 160

Regulations under Dairies, Cowsheds, and Milkshops Order, 1885, Art. 13.

Canal Boats are Registered in pursuance of the Canal Boats Act.

I remain, Gentlemen,

Your Obedient Servant,

ARCHD. A. HAMILTON,

Medical Officer of Health.

